in command of the army. Now, Gen. Wright was an important part of the Sixth Corps-

in fact, its head, Col. Stephen Thomas, of the 8th Vt., and at that time in command of McMillan's Brigade, was corps officer of the day on the night before the battle. He discovered unusual movements of the enemy closely reconnoitering our position. Gen. Thomas has stated to me that he believed something was wrong; that he called the attention of Gen. Emory to what he had observed, and made known his suspicions. Gen. Emory appeared to consider the matter of sufficient gravity to be reported at headquarters, and asked him as a personal favor to call on Gen. Wright and repeat the story to him, But Gen. Wright did not think there was occasion for any undue auxiety. "Caunoneer," in his reading of all Cedar Creek literature, must have found this statement in the excellent history of the 8th Vt. It appears on evidence that Gen. Wright rested in undue confidence. But the

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS DISASTER himself, in his official report, clinches the mat- might have proved ter beyond all mooting. On the 16th he started for Washington, accompanied by Gen. Torbert with all the cavalry, which was to leave him at Front Royal, bound upon a reconnoissance.

Gen. Sheridan says: "Upon my arrival with the cavalry at Front Royal on the night of the 16th I received the following dispatch from Gen. Wright, who was left at Cedar Creek in command of the army: 6 HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY PRVISION. OCTOBER 16, 1864. GENERAL: I inclose you dispatch which explains

itself; See copy following.] If the enemy should be strongly reinforced in envalry, he might, by turning our right, give us a great deal of trouble. I shall hold on here until the enemy's movements are developed, and shall only fear an attack on my right, which I shall make every preparation for guarding against and | to his corps,'

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Commanding Maj.-Gen. P. H. Shenidas, Commanding Middle

LONGSTREET,

Military Division.

Lieutenant-General. "This message was taken off the rebel signal flag on Threetop Mountain. My first thought was that it was a ruse, but, on reflection, deemed it best to abundon the cavalry raid, and give to Gen. Wright the entire strength of the army, I therefore ordered the cavalry to return and report to him, and addressed the following of the army. note on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, PROST ROYAL, OCTORER 16, 1864. GENERAL: The cavairy is all ordered back to you -make your position strong. If Longstreet's dispatch is true, he is under the impression that we

and may get additional news.

Close is Col. Powell, who will be at this point. on Tuesday, if not sooner. P. H. SHERIDAN,

terman to Gen. Wright. H Will his dispatch, "I shall only fear an attack on my | clothing as they stood, and The actual disaster showed that Gen. Wright was entirely wrong in his forecast. But

"During my absence the enemy had gathered all his strength, and in the night of the 18th Fisher's Hill, through Strasburg,

PUSHED A HEAVY TURNING COLUMN held the left of our line, in flank and rear so says: unexpectedly and forcitly as to drive in his there was but little danger of attack."

Here is developed the astounding fact that | salvation of the army." Gen, Sheridan's explicit order to Gen, Wright was not cheyed. Through this mild wording mander of the Sixth Corps. The final triumph sione averted the emphasizing of this responsigreat surprise.

For this Gen. Wright cannot be held responsi- Run, ble. Yet somebody was more than culpable. tion, which on its front was very strong, and its conduct: Crook's position was advanced nearly a mile operation later, Kershaw, even reinforced by Of the rebel movement after Crook's rout, Wharton, could never have crossed the pike | Col. Walker says: into the position of the Nineteenth Corps, pro-

claims of superiority over other organizations | corps being "overwhelmed by a panic." joined with it in Sheridan's splendid army; but associate forces have made claims which fuwalved their undue pre-eminence, and have limble accounts of the Cedar Creek battle which impliedly and directly underestimated the has so far appeared. The author says: services and disparaged the conduct of Gan.

PANIC WHICH OVERWHELMED advance on our part of the line at the time | pike, Capt. Fitts says: Sheridan reached the field,"

statement of "Cannoneer" just quoted, there | ward the enemy and kept up a vigorous file | positions under orders. are two essential errors. The first is that the fire." discommiture of the enemy, "Cannoncer" refers | further says: management of the battle up to the arrival of 7 o'clock." Gen. Floridan. The conduct of the Ninotcenth the control that was exercised over it,

ly but effectually anticipated Gordon's onslaught. The second fact which Gen. Wright should have been familiar with was that the front of the Nineteenth Corps was absolutely impregnable to an infantry attack. Just one paramount duty rested upon the commander of that army on that morning, - for long after the Corps was intact,-and that duty was to change the front of the Nineteenth Corps. That this could have been done everyone on that field knows. The Second Division was under arms and in line three hours before Gordon crossed the pike. This division was ready for instant fight before Crook was touched. During most of this time the Nineteenth Corps got no orders from Gen. Wright. I do not ignore the claim that Gen. Wright did put some troops in to did he did not use troops of the Nineteenth Corps as he might have used them, and he did

> EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY. There was no necessity for his leaving a battalion in the intrenchments of the Ninetcenth Corps. Early might have get his final setback south of Belle Grove Mansion.

Nineteenth Corps been swung back-was re-

markable. This movement was the proper

Col. Porter further says: "At every favorable position we rallied and fought the enemy till they would move around our left to our rear, when we had to fall back. And all this while no order from anybody except Gen. Birge, who stuck right to his command. But the devil of it was the army bad no head. Wright was 'pottering' around with his corps, and never seemed to know that there was any other part of the army except that. Gen. Emory had no order from Gen. Wright, and could give none

After So'clock the Nineteenth Corps had no part in the battle of Cedar Creek until Sheridan formed his lines at noon. Gen. Emory told me, and it is a well-known fact, that he got orders from Gen. Wright to move the Nineteenth Corps to the rear, and when Sheridan To Lieut. Gen. Earry: He ready to move assoon | arrived on the field he found this corps a mile as my forces join you, and we will crush Sheridan. to the rear of Getty's line, a position which it occupied by the direct orders of Gen. Wright. After the Nineteenth Corps was driven across Meadow Run, and had formed and fought on its northern bluff until outflanked by Gordon, it was never driven a rod, and only retreated by

So much for the manner in which the Nineteenth Corps was handled by the commander

I now propose to show what the Nineteenth Corps actually did at Cedar Creek, before the enemy had reached the position of the Sixth Corps. I have to fortify my position, personal interviews with leading officers of both the have largely detached. I will go over to Augur, Union and rebel armies. I shall also quote a sufficiency of printed testimony, some of which If the enemy should make an advance I know you as a loyal Sixth Corps man "Cannoneer" must will delect him. Look well to your ground and be | defer to. I shall quote several times from Col. well prepared. Get up everything that can be A. F. Walker's "Vermont Brigade in the Shenspared. I will bring up all I can, and will be up andoah Valley." Col. Walker is invidious in - his partisunship for the Sixth Corps, so that what he furnishes to my use is of peculiar weight in Maj.-Gen. H. G. WEIGHT, Commanding Sixth Litis discussion. Speaking of the first surprise in the morning, Col. Walker says: "The Nine-The reader should note carefully this last | teenth Corps, across the pike, had sprung to arms at the first sound of the conflict, the men be also well to note that Gen. Wright says in | for the most part leaving their tents and extra

FORMING THEIR LINES LIKE SOLDIERS." the worst phase of the case is shown in the fol- | the day south of the pike before Gordon gained lowing further extract from Gen. Sheridan's it is a fact of which many Sixth Corps "historians" appear to be ignorant. If there was Corps,-and there was time enough. The fight commanded by Col. Thomas (McMillan's), official chart before me. When Kershaw opened | Nineteenth Corps, 1,352. In this connection it | effort to keep the body in a standing posiand early on the 19th moved silently from which stopped the advance of the enemy until it was crumbled into dust. This heroic spot is across the Shenandoah, on the road from Stras- memorial recently erected by Col. Herbert E. burg to Front Royal, and again recrossed the Hill. Referring to the effort to check Ker- m., Gordon was at Cooley's house, one and one-

"It seems that McMillan's Brigade had alcomposts, invade his camp, and turn his position. | ready been pushed out in the direction of the This surprise was owing, probably, to not closenemy, and to enable the West Virginian army It was the one thing, the only thing for it to Send at once for sealed particulars, free, of the coming in Powell, or that the cavalry divisions of to rally. 5 . 5 During the day the brigade do in the outstart. Now let us see what was mon sense home treatment, which will speedily Merritt and Custer were placed on the right of lost more than one-third of its fighting men, done. In two and one-half hours Kershaw restore you to complete vigor and manhood. No our line, where it had always occurred to me | the greater part of them on this horrible hill | fought two and one half miles and gained the of sacrifice, where it offered itself up for the

the early morning of Cedar Creek, Col. Jed | What had Getty's Division done? At 7:30 of the Commanding General there runs a ter- Hotchkiss, one of the most accomplished officers | Getty's Division had moved 3,000 feet to the rible censure, and this earcful phrasing clinches in the Army of Northern Virginia, serving at left, and about 1,500 feet to the front of its

ans, could resist being demoralized by the in- of a mile, and gain a commanding emineuce bility. Gen. Sheridan also indicates another and Gen. Thomas's command must have been | Corps obtained this position Wharton could error of Gen. Wright in placing the whole cav- under most admirable discipline to have been | never have been thrown in on Gordon's right, airy force on his right. To anyone familiar able to rally and form, under such circum- and the topographical and strategic advantage with the topography of that field it becomes a stances, and for a time successfully oppose the would have been with us. There need be no certainty that had Powell been closed in, as onward rush of heavy masses of Confederate controversy on our side over the struggle for Sheridan ordered, Gen. Gordon, the rebel genius | troops flushed with the excitement of hitherto- | Cemetery Hill (the hill west of Middletown, of the surprise, could never have made his unopposed success. Such a display of heroic which was the second position of Getty's Difamons murch nor got in the rear of our po- fortitude by the men and by the leader of | vision.) sition. So much for the responsibility of the that command is worthy of the highest praise It will be observed that the above does not to enable the Sixth Corps to form and swing account for the surprise of Crook by Kershaw. Into position on the ridge beyond Meadow

But I will go to the Sixth Corps for further Crook held the extreme left of the Union posi- | testimony. Col. Walker says of this brigade

"It plunged at once across the pike into the on echeion. Kersinaw crossed Cedar Creek | woods, stemming rout and facing the enemy. square on Crook's front, and lay there for three | * * The Eighth Corps refused to rally, hours waiting for Gordon to gain our rear. It | and in a few moments Thomas's Brigade was is true that had Gordon failed to turn the swept back, overpowered, retiring sullenly, and Union rear, Kershaw's initial attack would leaving in the forest the largest proportionate have succeeded. But, without Gordon's co- loss suffered by any brigade during the day,"

"The attacking column having now reached wided, siways, that this corps had been de- the pike, Early at once crossed the creek with cently handled. It is beyond all dispute that Kersbaw's Division and assumed command in Gordou's rear attack was essential to the Union | person. He attacked the Niueteenth Corps disseter at Cedar Creek. It is plain enough, without delay. That organization was drawn also, that there was a grave neglect on Crook's | up in its works, some of the troops being actually formed on the reverse side of their in-I now come to a feature of the battle which trenchments. But Gordon's powerful right has been treated very gingerly when it has been extended far to Emory's rear; and the Ninetreated at all. I mean the management of the | teenth Corps, in turn flanked and enfiladed, battle and the handling of the army in the although it offered an organized and energetic early morning hours. A consideration of this | resistance, was soon crushed by piecemeal, and question is essential to the present discussion. brigade after brigade, first losing heavily, fled The Nineteenth Corps has never made any in disorder." There is no evidence here of a

> THE HISTORY OF THE 14TH N. H. contains one of the most painstaking and re-

"The Nineteenth Corps tought for an hour a Emory's command. I take issue with many of stern, hopeless battle against the crushing odds the troops, personally led them in an irresisti-Cannoncer's statements and observations, but that were opposing it, till the dead and woundhis typical error—an error characteristic of ed were, in some regiments, as numerous as Sixth Corps commentators on Cedar Creck-is | the living; retiring only when it became evi- | bly testify that I have not noticed that anyseen in the following sentence: "But I do not | dent that further defense of that line was use- | boby "entertains the idea that at the time think that it can be shown that any part of the less. As the regiments yielded the hills and | Gen. Sheridan arrived on the ground at Cedar Sixth Corps was affected in the slightest de- crossed the run the rebel advance was within | Creck he found the whole army in a state of speaking distance."

the troops of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps an excellent story of the battle. Describing and I have on my shelves only about 50 volumes minion that the conduct of the First Division of the Nine- bearing on Cedar Creek. Yet I challenge him the enemy had struck the limit of his general | teenth Corps, when Gordon was dashing for the | to furnish me one reputable authority for the

"There was a flerce struggle over the crest It may be noted in passing that "Cannoneer," of that hill, prolonged until the enemy's adalthough disclaiming any resort to "personal vance actually made prisoners from our left still, and that the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, opinion," is very free in dispensing it. In this | companies. And still we flausted our flag to-

Nineteenth Corps was "everwhelmed by a It is evident that the Sixth Corps was unpanic." The second is the implication that aware of the terrible struggle going on away Sheridan's arrival was not necessary to the final to its left. The historian of the 14th N. H.

to the Nincteenth Corps as being overwhelmed "What of the Sixth Corps during all these with a panic, and to troops of the Sixth Corps two hours and a half? for the rebels on their had been on the field about three hours at that as being "the rock of Cedar Creek," One step left did not reach Meadow Brook, and press time, and it appears had personally rallied the in this levestigation is a consideration of the upon the position of the Sixth Corps, until after

Surg. G. T. Stevens, of the 77th N. Y., has Sixth Corps," and like other authors previously | it to the front, from the rear where Gen. Wright I have just had a conversation with Col. T. referred to, he has been led into serious as well | had sent it. Let a Sixth Corps historian an-W. Porter, one of the best fighters in Sheridan's as amusing errors, through a reliance upon swer "Cannoneer's" assertion concerning army, and he but reiterates what has been said | partial and imperfect data. In describing this to me by Gen. Emery, Gen. Birge, Gen. battle he has mangled the facts as badly as note the time indicated: Thomas Gen. Molineaux and Gen. McMillan, many a tyro Surgeon mangled our poor boys on is which be says: "I never could understand | the amputating-tables. This author tells us | We were astounded. There we stood, driven why Gen. Wright did not order the Nineteenth | that some confusion toward the left aroused | four miles already, quietly waiting for what Corps to change front to the rear on the right | the members of the Sixth Corps, but they | might be further and immediate disaster, while masterly advance from our rear. If this had sleep again," Soon after, flying and straggling pital bummers, and the gunless artillerymen been done we could have kept Gordon beyond | members of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps | actually cheering as though a victory had been be that Gen. Wright was obliged to protect the was heard; but the sight appeared fairly from the pike and dashed down the line; our front of the Nineteenth Corps. In rejoinder, Indicrous to those Sixth Corps fellows who division also broke forth into the most tumul- Taylor, 1119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O. It is to be observed that there are some things "turned over and went to sleep again," The tuous applause. Ardent Gen. Custer first which the commander of an army ought to fact is, some portions of the Sixth Corps on stopped the know. First, Gen. Wright ought to have that morning "turned over in their blankets" known-and must have known-that his left too many times. This Surgeon-author speaks was crushed, annihilated, by the overwhelming of "the Nineteenth Corps, beaten and discourof Crook's First Division (Thoburn's). The aged," It was not beaten, for it had not had a opportunity for a stand on the pike as against chance to fight, except by piecemeal, in lumps,

It was not discouraged; the sneaks and cowards tactics to stem the tide of Kershaw's advance, ran; but in good pluck and without discourand had it been adopted would have unwittingagement, THE MEN RALLIED EVERY TIME, at the word, whenever there was any spot or

Eighth Corps was annihilated the Nineteenth same day. Here are further effusions of the disordered commands, but with little success."

any of these commands." the Shenandoah will lift his cap and cheer for | day.' what Getty and his men did after 8 o'clock that day. Yet I raise a grave issue with the Sixth Corps and with Getty's Division in particular. The reader must bear in mind the fact that the Sixth Corps was not surprised at | tinction. That he was able to rally with such |

Getty's Division, two miles to the right of Crook, heard all this firing with astonishment simply. We could only suppose that the attack was in front, for we did not dream that the called upon.'

That there was the most stubborn fighting of | us off the pike. If we could get and hold that pike we had them sure for a conclusive set-back. the ball he was two and one-half miles from the Sixth Corps. As the battle went, Getty's Getty's Division was just 4,000 feet from the | killed than did the Sixth Corps. pike. Why, in all the time that it had, did it not move by the left flank and gain that pike? position of the Sixth Corps. Gordon fought one and three-fourths miles in one hour and Of the fighting by the Nineteenth Corps in gained the pike. The hour was then 7:30. with the mistakable certainty the responsibility for the surprise at Cedar Creek upon the com"Few, if any, troops, even the best of veter"This division had until 7:30 to move four-fifths undation of such a mass of excited fugitives, for artillery as well as infantry. Had the Sixth

> "Cannoneer" quotes approvingly the testiand admiration. Their stay was long enough | mony of Gen. Early. He must be ignorant of

THE CONDITION OF GEN. EARLY ally denies that the rebel army was demoralcannot be fairly claimed that Early's failure to spent what I had." Sixth Corps. Let a Sixth Corps authority (Col.

Walker) testify: it was truly a sad state of discipline which could alone in fault for this shameful state of affairs

Sheridan arrived on the ground at Cedar Creek,

understood that the rebel army was at a stand-

minus a big flood of stragglers, were holding On a question of notable fact I am still more surprised at one of "Cannoncer's" assertions. He says, referring to the Sixth Corps, "Gen, Sheridan did not come to that part of the position till afternoon. Gen, Sheridan came down as far as the pike, inspecting the line. He

Nineteenth Corps and put it in position on the right of Wheaton's Division. Gen, Sheridan never went to the right to Corps result be estimated in some measure by published a work entitled "Three Years in the raily the Nineteenth Corps. He simply ordered Sheridan, and the reader should particularly

WONDERFUL INSPIRER,

were thrown to the tops of the scattering oaks; it was simply swept away on flank and rear. but beneath and yet superior to these noisy demonstrations, there was in every heart a revulsion of feeling, and a pressure of emotion beyond description. No more doubt or chance for doubt existed; we were safe, perfectly and unconditionally safe, and every man knew it When our greeting had somewhat subsided Col Tracy, the first man in the corps to address him, rode up, hat in hand, saying:

"'General, we're glad to see you.' "'Well, by ---, I'm glad to be here!' exmedical historian who was rolling in his claimed the General. 'What troops are these?' " 'Sixth Corps, Vermont Brigade!' was shout-"His answer was as prompt: 'All right!

"It was now about noon. The next hour was spent by the General in riding through the battle of Cedar Creek up to 7 o'clock. Three | whole command, confirming Wright's disposimeet the enemy at the pike, but whatever he | times in the first half mile of that dreadful | tions and inspiriting the troops by his presence retreat the writer was in a rallied line; and, so and his words. He thus surveyed the entire far as he could observe, every man-in the field, and felt that he was master of the posi-

enemy was pressing, but the attack was easily repulsed without our assistance." It is no romance, it is no fiction-Phil Sheridan did rally that army; and there is no suggestion that without his redeeming presence

"overwhelmed by a panie" at Cedar Creek. | there would have been any retrieving of the Of course members, a good many of them, of | morning's disaster. The army generally was this corps, went to the rear when their organi- unaware of Sheridan's absence. The men of my own corps (Nineteenth) were thoroughly | be said to have died a natural death. Judging that the pike all the way to Newtown, and even | indignant, "mad clear through." They didn't | from the analogies of our instinct-guided fel-Kernstewn, was plentifully decorated with understand it. They felt that some big blunder | low-creatures and of a few primitive nations, the "Greek Cross," "Cannoneer" is simply had been made, and it seemed nuaccountable the approach of old age should announce itself absurd when he says of the regiments of Getty's | that Phil Sheridan could be guilty of so much Division "nor were there any stragglers from | mismanagement. The philosophy of the after- energy, implying physically an increasing de-Let us now examine a little more closely this If an army "moves on its belly," it fights on and mentally a progressive decline in the re-'Rock of Cedar Creek." And, as "Cannoneer" its emotions. Neither Wright nor Getty nor | tentive force of the memory and the spontanhas made Getty's Division so prominent, I will any other man between Staunton and Harper's | eous conception of new ideas. In the process not neglect it. To begin with, I will say that Ferry could have moved that army a rod back of increasing decrepitude, no special sense, no there were probably few better divisions in all | toward Beile Grove. When Sheridan returned, the Union armies than Getty's. No honorable (and the men saw that he had been away veteran can speak one word in disparagement | throughout that dreadful morning, the revul- | teeth are completely gone, while his eyes and of its heroic achievements. I will concede | sion of feeling which thrilled those men is that it was the best division in Sheridan's almost without a parallel in the episodes of cannot be said to be in a normal condition of army. After it got to work on that October | war. In that moment of eager joy Sheridan's | decline. Again, others who have lost their morning its vim and deeds were unexception- soldiers rose to a possibility of fighting which able. I am not able to see how any troops | they never dreamed of before. I am sorry that | argumentation, justly incur the suspicion of could have achieved more. Gen. Getty him- "Cannoneer" was not lifted on that tidal wave. having cultivated the intellectual at the exself-excepting Sheridan-performed the finest | How puerile is all carping! The glory of that feat of generalship on that field. It was be achievement cannot be tarnished. In the light who selected the final line, and on that line of the most blazing truth it must be cut deep sexually anserous-old imbeciles and pious Sheridan rallied the army. Every veteran of | in all truthful annals that Sheridan "saved the | blockheads."

Here is the testimony of a Sixth Corps writer, the historian of the 2d R. I.: "The part which Sheridan played in it was most brilliant and gave him an enduring diswhich the other corps did not hear. I again | which to all appearances had been irretrievably lost, put new life and order into disor-

betokened the possession of a personal power to a degree hitherto unsuspected." There are other statements in "Cannoneer's" Let this last fact stated by Col. Walker be and he is, further, ignorant of the fact that the heated dishes. borne in mind. The Union strategy of that | brunt of Sheridan's offensive and triumphant | On the other hand, the excessive and too long movement in the afternoon was borne by the | continued exercise of certain muscles may now Ninetcenth Corps. "Cannoneer" appeals to and then avenge itself in a similar manner, statistics. I will do the same. The Sixth and | especially if those muscles should not have The tactics were simple enough-for the Sixth | in the Valley. The killed at Cedar Creek were | state of nature. The supports of the knee-joint as follows: Sixth Corps, 255; Nineteenth Corps, | are called into action in every motion of a runany "rock" at Cedar Creek it was the brigade began at 5 o'clock. I write with Sheridan's 243. The wounded were: Sixth Corps, 1,666; ning, walking or leaping man, and even in the Nineteenth Corps, through the orders of Gen. | fatigable, and the monkish enthusiast, Simon now commemorated by the admirable granite Division was three-fourths of a mile to the rear | Wright, was practically out of the fight. As to | Stylites, is said to have accomplished the task of the other divisions of its corps. At 6:30 a. the fighting achievements of the two corps, it of standing erect on a tall pillar, day and night, should not be forgotten that in the Valley cam- | for nearly a quarter of a century. Pedestrians, river at Bowman's Ford, striking Crook, who shaw's advance, a writer in Harper's Magazine fourth miles from the pike. At 5 o'clock paign the Nineteenth Corps lost more men in even in our degenerate age, have proved able

Weak, Nervous Men

electric nonscose, no stoniach drugging. Albiox PHARMACY Co., Albion, Migh.

> "Pa" had "Sand," [Detroit Free Frees.]

There were eight or ten passengers in a Grand River avenue car the other day when a woman and her little boy entered, and they had scarcely taken sears when the boy fastened his eyes on a man at the other end of the car and called out:

"Ma! ma! there's pa!" "Hush," she said, as she gave him a pinch. "But there's pa."

"Yes, hush!" He hushed for a moment, but suddenly con-

"Pa's got sand, hasn't be? He said he wouldn't come home for three months, and he's keeping right away, ain't he? Let me go up and see if he remembers me."

But "pa" slipped out of the front door and dropped to the street from the front platform, at 8:30 on the morning of that buttle. I have | while the woman gave the boy a pinch that

> Onick Conversion, [New York Weekly.] Small Boy-" What'll I do with this money

Mamma-" Put it away, of course. It has a " Not now. There isn't any money in it now.

"Spent it? What did you do that for?" "Why, the minister preached so hard against

Got Himself Disliked. [New York Weekly.] Mr. Gotham-"You say my old friend, who

resides in Chicago, has become very unpopular Mr. Lakeside (of Chicago)-" Unpopular's no name for it. He's jest hated an' detested." Mr. Gotham-" My goodness! What has he Mr. Lakeside-"He's been argyin' that all

them what subscribed t' the World's Fair ought Excusable Delay,

[New York Weckly.]

Good Minister-"It is hours since you left getting it here."

Blood on the Moon. [New York Weekly.] Wife-"My dear, that horrid man next door has killed the dog." Husband-" Well, never mind, my dear; I'll get you another one some time.

Wife-"But it wasn't my Fido that he killed; it was your hunting dog." Husband (wildly) --- "Where's my gun?"

New Light, [Terre Haute Papress.] He-Were you ever in love? read a few of these modern society novels I have | wrinkles. concluded that I wasn't.

Written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE!

For Old and Young.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D., Author of "Physical Education"; "Household Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc.

CHAPTER LXVI.

DISEASES OF OLD AGE-(continued). In a "moonshiner" district of western North Carolina the consequences of a pitched battle with a force of Revenue officers are said to have | sound." been reported as "three cases of natural death." The misty notions as to the meaning of the

two latter words are, however, by no means | did not say something, but he recovered himconfined to the highland regions of the Southern Alleganies, and many American city-dwellers came back sheepishly, playing the regulation might be surprised to read the reflections of a human enthanasia-the bright sunset of a nature-abiding life.

"A very prevalent misconception," he says,

connects the end of life, as well as its beginning, with the idea of unavoidable disease. The truth is, however, that no person, terminating his existence amidst pains and complicated disorders, can, in the proper sense of the word, by a general and very gradual decline of vital noon's unparalleled reversal is simple enough. sire for rest and aversion to active exercise, special bedily faculty, should, however, much anticipate the rest, and an old man whose ears are still in tolerably good working order, natural affection, but retain their faculty of pense of the social part of their nature, or vice versa, since there is no lack of amorous-even

Among savage nations it is nothing nucommon to find patriarchs with teeth as sound as those of an aged gorilla, but with weak, or even totally sightless eyes, owing to the consequences of countless days passed in the smoke of a crowded wigwam or a chimneyless hovel. Cedar Creek. In fact, this corps had a warning expedition a defeated army, restore a battle The frequency of the opposite predicament must be ascribed to our habit of substituting hash and stews for articles of diet ant to exerganized troops, and change defeat into victory, | cise the vigor of the masticating organs. Nature avoids all useless expenditures. If the task of warming the skull is amply performed by caps and hats, hair is put on the retired position could be turned on the left, and we article which are inaccurate or misleading. He list, and if the work of grinding up our food is expected the easy repulse of the enemy; still does not seem to have noticed the fighting on | habitually anticipated by mills and sausagewe instantly struck tents, packed knapsacks, the right, between 1 and 4 o'clock, where the | machines, our natural grinding apparatus is formed our lines, and were ready to move when | entire force of two furious charges was received | permitted to decay, even if that decay should and bandsomely repulsed by Grover's Division; | not be hastened by the use of acids and super-

Nineteenth Corps were about equal in numbers | been formed with a view to constant use in a is to be noted that from 9 o'clock till 1 the | tion. As a consequence, they are almost indeto sustain the fatigue of locomotion to an almost incredible length of time, while velocipede riders are liable to all sorts of unpleasant aftereffects of a more than usually protracted ex-

entraion. The possibility of an extensive use of the special muscles exercised in the act of writing does not seem to have been anticipated in the program of nature, judging from the liability of penmen to the affection known as the 'writer's cramp." Aged persons, especially, are apt to experience an occasional difficulty in keeping a peabolder steady enough for the formation of Jegible letters, and that difficulty may at last take the form of a continued tremor-a twitching movement of the muscles of the hand and arm, as if the process of handling the pen had become automatic and independent of the control of the will. Galvanism. and the use of hot foments has been found beneficial in severe attacks of that affection, and complete rest rarely falls to mitigate the trouble, but a still more effective remedy is a frequent change of occupation. Nature seems to object less to the long-continued use of the Writing-muscles than to their exclusive use, and after a series of experiments numerous patients of my acquaintance have agreed with me that the best plan consists in frequently leaving the writing-desk for an amateur carpenter's bench, where a different set of wrist-muscles can be exercised by sawing, planing, filing, or turning a stiff gimlet for a couple of minutes. It is not necessary that the counteracting labor should be continued for a great length of time or carried to the degree of positive fatigue. Wood chopping with a dull, heavy axe is, for instance, rather apt to aggravate the trouble and bring on a chronic tremor of the very muscles the patient hoped to reduce to a controllable condition. It is a suggestive fact that professional copyists are the chief victims of the disorder. and that it rarely or never attacks writers who

alternate their literary pursuits with gardening or farm work. All exclusive kinds of manual occupations are liable to be hampered by similar troubles, and the physicians and surgeons of large manufacturing towns are made familiar with the pathology of such affections as "cobbier's cramp," "tailor's cramp," and even turner's and painter's cramp. Change of occupation, or enemy in battle-array. Please tell me all she rather a manual by-trade, would in most cases | says about me. suffice to effect a cure.

All sorts of nervous tremors are, however, apt to be aggravated by the habitual use of stimulants, which, besides, have often a curious effect in relaxing special muscles of the human

organism. "Would you object," writes a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, "to say a few words on an ugly defect seen in the eyes of so many persons the dealer's with that parrot, and you are just of 40 years and upwards, viz., a pulliness under the eyes, forming in many cases a veritable Messenger Bay-"Please, sir, I noticed that sack hanging under the lower eyelid. The the parrot said swear words; so me an' the look under Secretary B.'s eyes illustrates just other good little boys got up a protracted what I mean. Youth and beauty, I know, are meetin' to convert him. He's all right now, apt to depart together, but if there is any way to avoid being unpleasant and unwholesome- guilty." looking, surely we may be excused for being anxious to walk herein. If you can suggest a remedy, I believe, many of your readers would

For permanent effectiveness no remedy can, cold water (internally, too, perhaps,) but at all | swindling me. events in a Turkish-towel bath of the head, face and neck. The originator of hydropathy I can't arrest them gents. One's th' honored claimed unlimited and no doubt rather exag- Mayor of this ere city, an' th' other's th' Cheif gerated merits for the favorite prescription of of Perlice." his sanitarium; but I have noticed that all his zealous disciples are distinguished by a remarkably wholesome complexion, a hale ruddiness, She-I thought I was once, but since I have and the almost complete absence of facial

(To be continued.)

That Tired Feeling

aging effect in spring and early summer, when power Peculiar to Itself is conclusively shown by the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the wonderful cures it has effected, unsurpassed the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily in the history of medicine. This absolute merit overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused it possesses by reason of the fact that it is preby change of climate, sgason or life, by overwork | pared by a Combination, Proportion and or illness, and imparts that feeling of strength and | Process Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, known

brigade, and thus squarely confront Gordon's "turned over in their blankets and went to far in the rear we heard the stragglers and hosself-confidence which is comforting and satisfying. I to no other medicine, and by which the full "Early last spring I was very much run down, retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a highly couhad nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. | centrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Manthe pike." The obvious answer to this would were observed pressing to the rear, and firing won. Sheridan, on his flery steed, wheeled I was very much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla drake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other welland recommend it to my friends," Mrs. J. M. known vegetable remedies. It has won its way to the leading place among medicines by its own N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla intrinsic, undisputed merit, and has now a larger do not be induced to buy any other, sale than any other similar preparation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only | Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only

100 Doses One Dollar

TRACY TREMMEL. (Continued from 1st page.)

mitted, so that in a few seconds they were all in a high mix, with every man trying to march in a different way, except the man with the big dram, who was so confused that he merely stood still and thumped away desperately on his "sheepskin piano," as Quin calls it. The big, dignified Drum-Major lost his temper entirely and began poking the musicians around into place with his great baton, swearing all the time in explosive German. The whole thing was so intensely funny that the regiment burst into a yell of laughter, and the Adjutant looked as if he would have a spasm.

"Silence in the ranks," he shouted. "I'll buck and gag the next man who utters a One of the Colonel's hands went to the hilt of his sword and the other tugged at his mustach. He appeared as if he would burst if he

self and resumed his attitude, while the band

quickstep in a random, disjointed way. The Adjulant, who is a slender, handsome, graceful man, and carries himself in a way that I have resolved to imitate as far as I can, marched down the front of the regiment to the center with a quick, springy step and an erect carriage that excited the admiration of every one of us, and then out to half-way between the Colonel and us, when he faced about as if a touched spring had whisked him around

that to do, and he had to explain to us that we must all raise our right hands, with the fingers closed, to the vizors of our caps. Then he whirled, as if the spring had been touched again, brought the point of his sword nearly to the ground, and said in a clear, ringing

on a pivot, and commanded:

"Sir, the parade is formed." "Take your place, sir," commanded the Coloel, dropping his hands to his sides, and drawing is sword, while the Adjutant marched up oriskly, and took a position behind him and to

"Carry arms!" commanded the Colonel. Again we did not know what he meant, intil be explained that we must drop our hands to our sides, which I was glad enough to do, for my arm was very tired with holding it in that position. The Colonel proceeded to make a

"It is customary," he said, " for a Colonel to put his men through a few exercises on dressparade, to test their proficiency in drill, but this s at present impossible. I am amazed—utterly mazed-at the ignorance of the simplest soldierly movements which you display. This is lmost wholly the fault of your officers. It must be changed at once. You are here as oldiers of your country, and soldiers in reality on shall become, or I will know the reason why. To-morrow morning must see industrious drilling begun, and every hour not given to sleep be devoted to acquiring the movements and the manual of arms. I shall take no excuse for ignorance on the part of anyone. You are here to learn the duties of a soldier, so as to serve as you should your country, who needs, God knows, your best efforts. So far as I am able, I am determined that she shall have the very best that you are capable of doing. I shall hold every officer responsible for his ! full share of the work of preparing you for your duties, and there will be no end of trouble for these who are derelict. The work before us is arduous, and the time for preparation very brief. Every other thought but that of fitting yourselves for soldiers must be put out of mind. Adjutant, dismiss the parade."

tion, midway been the Colonel and the line, and commanded in a loud tone: "Parade is dismissed. The Orderly-Sergeants will take command of their respective ompanies and march them to their quarters. The commissioned officers will face inwards, and form on the Adjutant."

forward to a position in the center of the line of commissioned officers, who, at his command, faced awkwardly enough to the front, and marched up to the Colonel, who gave them a lecture as to their duties, while Burt Conners marched us back to our quarters, the band in the meanwhile playing a lively march.

"What do you think of the Colonel?" was in everybody's mouth, as we broke ranks and gathered into groups. "Wheew!" said Lan Green, when I put the question to him. Me sowl, but aint he military," said Quin. Wants to make the Quane's own Grannycars out av us in a holy minute."

"Vell, I dinks he iss righd," said Herman. If we are going to pe solchers, led us pe solchers-de sooner de petter." "I think he is an overbearin' old bruiser," put in Job; "a domineeriu' Regular Army martinet, who's been in the habit o' treatin' the men under him as if they hadn't souls o' their own-only cattle to be driven hither and yon, at his majesty's pleasure. He'll find out that he's got a different class o' men to deal with. We came out here to fight for our country, not to be kicked and cuffed about and lorded over

thority." "He puts on entirely too many airs," chimed in Burt Conners, siding in with us for the first time. "There's just as good men in the regiment as he is, and he can't treat us as if he was an overseer on a plantation, and we the niggers. Military is military, but there's no sense in such Regular Army airs and graces."

by some feller who's got a little temporary au-

I confess I sympathize with Job and Burt. I want to be a good soldier, and do my duty as you would have me, but I den't want to be crushed down into a mere thing as they are in the Regular Army. I do not see any necessity for it. Will groveling at the feet of His Lordhip make us fight any better, or die more bravely? I cannot see why.

When you talk to Agnes Braisted about me, please do not say a word about the badly-fitting clothes or any of the other distasteful things I have told you about. Tell her that we are all getting along nicely, and anxious to meet the

Your loving son, (To be continued.)

Judging by Appearances.

[New York Weeklyn] Prosecuting Attorney-"Gentlemen of the fury, look at the prisoner. See his wandering eye, note his nervous movements, his cringing look, his hang-dog expression. Do you not see before you a man so full of guilt that he has for years been in hourly fear that the dread blow would come?" Prisoner-"Please, sir, I got that way living

in a flat and trying not to offend the janiter.' The Jury (without leaving the box)-" Not

Asking too Much. New York Weekly.

Stranger (out West)-See here! I want you to arrest those two men over there for forcing for that purpose, compare with the daily use of | me into a game of poker with them and then | Policeman-"Y'r askin' too much, stranger,

Contented.

[New York Weekly.]

Mrs. McClub-" Phy don't ye git y'rself

elicted President, Barney?" Mr. McClub-" Bein' President wudna snit me. Oi loik authority. Oi'd rather shtay a policeman. A Western Inconvenience.

[New York Weekly.] Eastern Farmer (contemptuously)-"Catch me going West, where you have neither coal nor wood. Mighty inconvenient burning corn for fuel, isn't it?" Western Farmer-"Wall, yes, it is, rather The cars are so big we can't git 'em in the

An Official's Wrath, [New York Weekly.] First Citizen-" What's the Alderman so mad

stoves."

about? Second Citizen-"A boodle scheme was pushed through while he was absent." "I see. Mad because the taxpayers are going to be robbed."

"No. Mad because he missed a divvy." Salt Lake City. Especial attention is called to the advertisement of the Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake City

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denominations abound, and social conditions are said to be as charming as the business ficial is invit

both Gordon and Kershaw-had the left of the in half battations, and fragments of brigades; Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

chance or order to rally. They were mad clear through and quite bewildered; but the Nineteenth Corps was not discouraged. A discouraged army does not whip its victors on the blankets while the Nineteenth Corps was fighting a howling foe on three sides in the dark- ed from the ranks. ness and the fog-"The hope of the Nation now rested upon the Sixth Corps. * * The We're all right! We'll have our camps by officers of the Nineteenth were with shouts | night!' and he galloped on. So soon had he and wild gesticulations striving to collect their | determined to defeat the enemy. The author demonstrates his ignerance of the

may be fixed with precision. Gen. Sheridan not use them at all at the time when they Fourteenth, certainly-obeyed orders, and stood | tion. About 1 o'clock the Vermont Brigade in the frail line till the enemy, pressing round | was hastily taken through the woods to a point our left and outflanking us, compelled the offi- in the rear of the Nineteenth Corps, where the | the physiologist Bichat on the significance of cers to order an abandenment of the position. The Ninetcenth Army Corps was beaten out of its position at Cedar Creek by overwhelming numbers. It is not an opinion, it is a fact, that this Corps, in whole or in part, was never zations were broken to pieces, and it is also true

quote Col. Walker:

morning centered on the pike. The rebels kept lapping to our left, endeavoring to crowd

had, since the war, two long interviews with | kept him howling for two blocks. Gen, Gordon, in which the phases of the fight were thoroughly canvassed. He admits that the splendid fighting of the Nineteenth Corps terribly hindered his advance, and he concedes that to the opposition of this corps was due | bank?" their failure. He pleaded with Gen. Early for orders to the Chief of Artillery to mass all their | dollar in it that your aunt gave you, and some guns on the knoll which I have stated Getty's change your pa and I put in." Division ought to have occupied. Gordon protested against putting in the infantry against I spent it." the batteries on Cometery Ridge. He emphaticized by the plunder of the Union camps. It | hoardin' up riches, that I got converted and

advance was due to any early fighting of the "The blame rests upon himself (Early), for not keep together in the flush of victory a sufficient number of men to follow up a disorganized retreat; his gallant army was not

which he reprobates so bitterly." I now come to what "Cannoneer" says about "I have noticed that everybody since the ter pay up." war entertains the idea that at the time Gen. he found the whole army in a state of utter rout, and that he rallied it only by most her-

ble charge against the enemy." utter rout." I confess that my reading has Capt. Fitts, of the 114th N. Y., has written been much more limited than "Cannoncer's," above statement. I supposed that everyone pretending to be conversant with the facts

"We heard cheers behind us on the pike,

and kissed him before his men. His next halt was before our own brigade. Such a scene as his presence produced and such emotions as it awoke cannot be realized once in a century. seemed to come from throats of brass, and caps

All outward manifestations were as enthusias- by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar